

HISTORICAL SEISMICITY AND RATES OF CRUSTAL DEFORMATION ALONG THE MARGINS OF THE ORDOS BLOCK, NORTH CHINA

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ABSTRACT

Earthquakes in China show an empirical relation between seismic moment (M_0) and the areal distribution of Modified Mercalli intensities VI and VIII ($\log M_0 = 16.66 + 0.91 \log A^{VIII}$ and $\log M_0 = 14.35 + 1.16 \log A^VI$, where A and M_0 are measured in squared kilometers and Newton-meter, respectively). The empirical relations may be used to estimate M_0 for historical earthquakes in China to within a factor of three, on average, when sufficient isoseismal data exist. This observation and an extensive collection of isoseismal maps are used to estimate M_0 for large earthquakes that occurred along the margins of the Ordos block during the last 700 yr. Focal parameters of the historical events are inferred from the orientation and displacements across Quaternary faults. Average rates of crustal deformation are then estimated from the 700-yr historical record with formulas that relate the occurrence rate of seismic moment in a region to rates of crustal strain. The Shanxi and northern Ningxia graben systems are situated along the eastern and northwestern edges of the Ordos block, respectively. Normal faults in the two systems trend northeasterly and are characterized by a component of right-lateral slip. The deformation resulting from slip during earthquakes in each of the respective fault systems is estimated at about 0.5 to 1.0 mm/yr of both right-lateral shear and north by northwest extension. The Weihe graben system bounds the southern edge of the Ordos block, strikes easterly and conjugate to the Shanxi and northern Ningxia fault systems, and exhibits left-lateral normal fault displacements. The average rate of deformation across Weihe is described by about 1.0 mm/yr of north by northwest extension and 1.5 mm/yr left-lateral east-west shear. The Hetao fault system delineates the northern edge of the Ordos block and displays Quaternary faults similar in orientation and mechanism to that observed in Weihe. Although mapped faults in Hetao exhibit evidence of Quaternary displacement, crustal deformation rates are not estimated because there exists no historical record of large earthquakes in the area. In southern Ningxia, at the southwest boundary of the Ordos block, deformation occurs by slip on left-lateral strike-slip faults oriented in an easterly azimuth and thrust faults with strikes ranging from southeast to south. The average deformation rate in southern Ningxia is found to be about 4.0 mm/yr of east by northeast contraction and 10.0 mm/yr of left-lateral shear. Deformation of each of the fault systems is consistent with a regional compressive stress that trends northeast and results in an average of about 3.0 mm/yr each of contraction at N70°E and extension of N160°E across the entire region. Inasmuch as uncertainties in estimates of M_0 for historical earthquakes are about a factor of three, a similar uncertainty is attached to rates of crustal strain determined in this manner.

INTRODUCTION

Estimates of the component of crustal deformation that occurs as slip on faults determined from instrumental records of seismicity are associated with large uncer-

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tainties when the records are short with respect to the repeat time of large earthquakes in a region. Information describing historical seismicity can be used to reduce these uncertainties. A systematic relation between seismic moment (M_0) and the areal distribution of seismic intensity has been observed in Japan and in the United States (Hanks *et al.*, 1975; Herrmann *et al.*, 1978; Wesnousky *et al.*, 1982). The correlation between the two parameters provides a simple and valuable tool to estimate the seismic moment of historical earthquakes. We gather published data and examine the relation between M_0 and felt area of Modified Mercalli (MM) intensities VI and VIII for earthquakes in China. The resulting relations are used

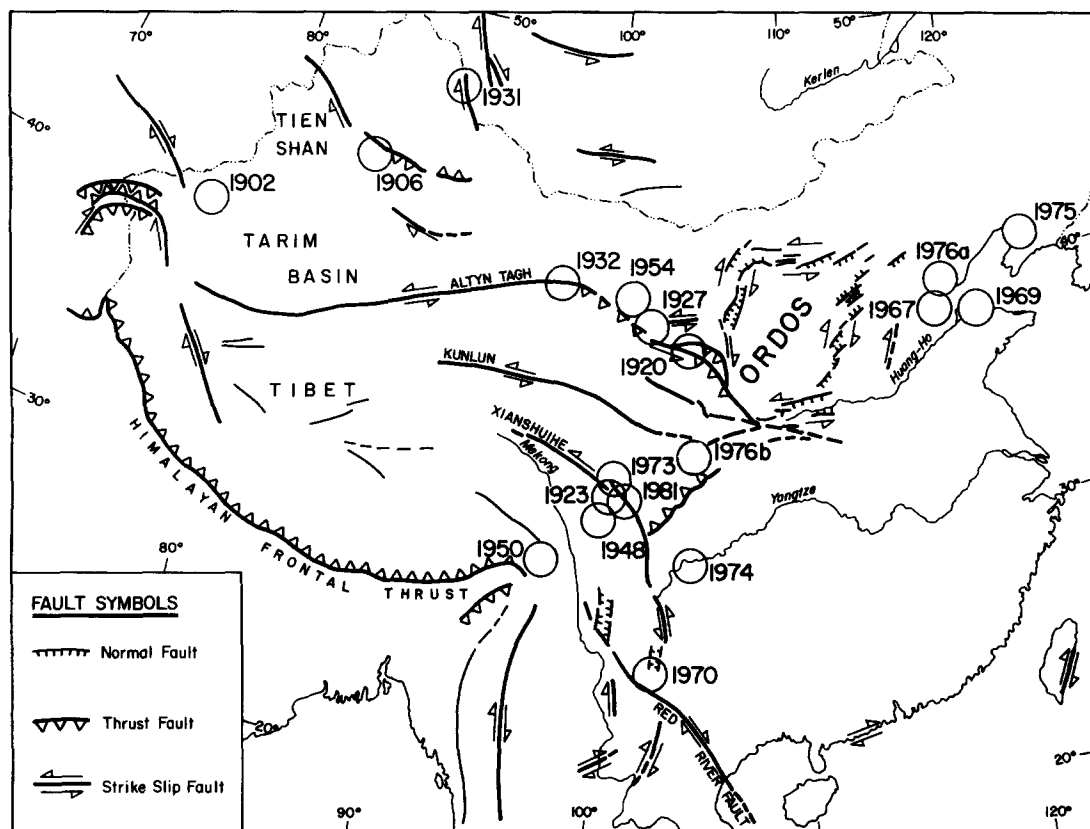


FIG. 1. Regional tectonic map of China adapted from Tapponnier and Molnar (1977) showing location of Ordos block. Epicenters (open circles) and dates of earthquakes used to establish relation between seismic moment and areal distribution of intensity are also shown.

to estimate the M_0 of large ($M > 6.5$) historical earthquakes that occurred along the boundaries of the Ordos block in North China (Figures 1 and 2) during the last 700 yr. Focal parameters of the historical events are inferred from the orientation and displacement of mapped Quaternary faults in the area. Formulas relating seismic moment to crustal strain (Kostrov, 1974; Molnar, 1983) are then utilized to estimate the rate of crustal deformation that takes place as slip on faults along the margins of the Ordos block. This simple exercise underscores the importance of historical seismicity in crustal deformation studies, provides some quantitative constraint on present rates of deformation around the Ordos block, and further allows us to compare the relationship between M_0 and the areal distribution of seismic intensity in China to that observed in Japan and the United States.

We chose to examine the Ordos fault block because it has the longest historical record of seismicity in existence. Xian, the capital of China from 221 B.C. to 960 A.D., and Beijing, the present capital, are located adjacent to the crustal block (Figure 2). The historical record of seismicity in this region is over 3000 yr long (Chinese Academy of Science, 1970; Lee *et al.*, 1976). We limit our attention to the period since 1278 A.D., the start of the Yuan dynasty when Beijing was established as the capital of China. It is for this period that the historical record for this region appears relatively complete for large earthquakes of M greater than about 7.

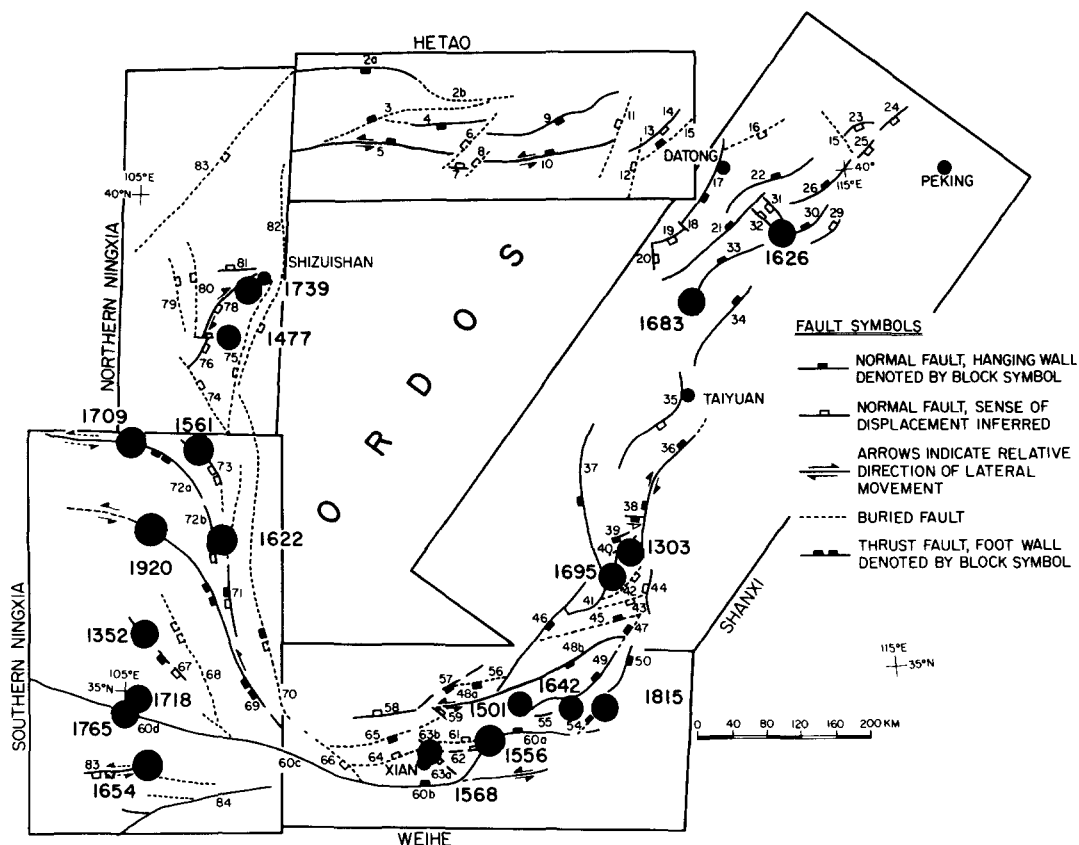


FIG. 2. Locations and dates of major earthquakes during the last 700 yr and distribution of Quaternary faults along the margins of the Ordos block. Boxes outline the areal extent of the regions used in deformation analyses.

The margins of the Ordos fault block are one of the most seismically active regions in northern China. The epicentral distribution of large ($M > 6.5$) earthquakes recorded during the last 700 yr is plotted in Figure 2. The distribution of Quaternary faults is also shown. The Ordos block appears aseismic with all of the seismicity located along the edges of the block. In accord with the observations of seismicity, geologic data indicate that the Ordos block has not experienced deformation since Mesozoic time (Tapponnier and Molnar, 1977). For the most part, the Ordos block is surrounded by a series of elongate depressions that are bounded by steep normal faults that exhibit evidence of Quaternary movement (Tapponnier and Molnar, 1977; Deng *et al.*, 1984). The exception to this observation occurs along the southwestern edge of the block. Faults in this area appear to be predominantly strike-slip and thrust with orientations and displacements that indicate the principal

component of horizontal stress is compressive in a northeasterly direction (Tapponnier and Molnar, 1976; Deng *et al.*, 1984; Figure 2). The general orientation of the bounding graben structures, in contrast, implies crustal extension in a northwesterly direction during the Quaternary.

The Hetao and Weihe graben systems (Figure 2) mark the northern and southern boundaries of the Ordos block, respectively. The normal faults that comprise each system show a left-lateral component of slip, and strike in an easterly direction. The northwestern and eastern edges of the Ordos block are bounded by normal faults that form the northern Ningxia and Shanxi graben systems, respectively (Figure 2). Normal faults in northern Ningxia and Shanxi show, in contrast to Hetao and Weihe, a component of right-lateral displacement. The northern Ningxia, Weihe, and Hetao fault systems commenced development in early Tertiary time whereas the Shanxi fault system is apparently younger, developing since the late Tertiary (Deng *et al.*, 1973, 1980, 1982).

A series of studies employing LANDSAT imagery, earthquake locations, and field observations show that the mode of faulting adjacent to the Ordos block is consistent with a northeast-trending regional compressive stress imposed by the collision and subsequent penetration of India into Eurasia (Molnar and Tapponnier, 1975, 1977a, b; Tapponnier and Molnar, 1976, 1977; Deng *et al.*, 1984). The distribution of the four graben systems may, at least in part, be interpreted as representing a set of conjugate shear fractures in the earth's crust, as evidenced by the conjugate orientation of the four graben systems and the components of lateral displacement observed for each system (Deng, 1984; Deng and Fan, 1980). Tapponnier and Molnar (1977) further observe that the Ordos block is situated at the eastern end of a major left-lateral fault system and that "the associated fault system may have originated much as tension cracks originate at the end of shear cracks at a smaller scale."

ANALYSIS

The seismic moment tensor

The seismic moment tensor (M_{ij}) is a quantitative measure of the strength of an earthquake and the deformation resulting from its occurrence (e.g., Aki, 1966; Aki and Richards, 1980). For shearing on a fault, the scalar value of seismic moment (M_0) is μuA , where μ is the shear modulus, u is the average slip on the fault, and A the fault area. M_{ij} for a shear dislocation can be completely described when the strike, dip, and rake of the fault are known in addition to M_0 , and may be expressed as

$$M_{ij} = M_0(b_i n_j + b_j n_i) \quad (1)$$

where b and n are unit vectors in the direction of slip and normal to the fault plane, respectively (Gilbert, 1970). Kostrov (1974) showed that the mean rate of irrotational strain, $\epsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial \dot{u}_i / \partial x_j + \partial \dot{u}_j / \partial x_i)$, of a seismogenic volume V resulting from earthquake dislocations is proportional to the sum of seismic moment tensors of all earthquakes occurring in that volume V in time T

$$\epsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2\mu VT} \left(\sum_{x=1}^N M_{ij}^{(x)} \right). \quad (2)$$

Equation (2) is appropriate for regions characterized by a set of conjugate faults. Molnar (1983) recently presented a modification of Kostrov's (1974) formula to determine the average rate of finite (rotational) strain, $\epsilon_{ij}^* = \partial \dot{u}_i / \partial x_j$, for a region characterized by a set of faults that are not necessarily conjugate but rather may show a similar sense of offset and strike

$$\epsilon_{ij}^* = \frac{1}{\mu VT} (\Sigma M_{ij}^*), \quad (3)$$

where ΣM_{ij}^* is the sum of asymmetric moment tensors, $M_{ij}^* = M_0 b_i n_j$, for earthquakes in the volume being considered. We use (2) and (3) with historical seismicity data to estimate rates of crustal extension, contraction, and shear movement within the regions bounding the Ordos block.

Correlation of seismic moment to the areal distribution of seismic intensity

Molnar and Deng (1984) estimated the seismic moments of the major earthquakes that have occurred in central and eastern Asia during the last 80 yr. Their estimates are based primarily on independent estimates of fault length l and average displacement u , and less so on measurements of seismic wave amplitudes. Isoseismal maps of most of the events that are located in China are available in the *Atlas of Isointensity Maps for Chinese Earthquakes* (Chinese Area of Earthquake Intensity Study Group, 1976). The epicentral distribution of the earthquakes studied by Molnar and Deng (1984) for which isoseismal maps are available is shown in Figure 1. For each of the events, the areal distribution (A) of both MM intensity VI and VIII (as approximated by an ellipse around the epicentral region) is compared to the estimated value of M_0 . The results are presented in Figure 3 (A and B) and further detailed in Table 1. Of the 12 data pairs plotted for intensity VI, all but two fall within a factor of three of the value of moment predicted by the relation drawn in Figure 3A. Similarly, all but 3 of the 16 data pairs for intensity VIII are estimated to within a factor of three of the value of seismic moment predicted by the relation shown in Figure 3B. Inasmuch as uncertainties in most estimates of M_0 are a factor of two to three, Figure 3 (A and B) suggests that M_0 may, on average, be estimated to within a factor of three for large historical events when sufficient seismic intensity data exist.

Seismic moment tensor of historical earthquakes

Isoseismal maps for the large ($M \geq 6.5$) events that occurred along the margins of the Ordos block during the last 700 yr are published in the *Catalogue of Chinese Earthquakes* (Chinese Academy of Science, 1970) and the *Atlas of Isointensity Maps for Chinese Earthquakes* (Chinese Area of Earthquake Intensity Study Group, 1976). The areal distribution of MM intensity VI and VIII for each event is approximated by drawing ellipses around the epicentral region that correspond to the respective isoseismals. M_0 for each of the earthquakes is approximated using the relations in Figure 3. The results are listed in Table 2.

The location of the historical earthquakes, as evidenced by the distribution of isoseismals, strongly suggests that the events occurred on the faults that are now mapped (Figure 2). Data describing the orientation and displacements across the Quaternary faults can be used to further estimate the strike, dip, and rake and, hence, the complete seismic moment tensor of the historical earthquakes. We infer

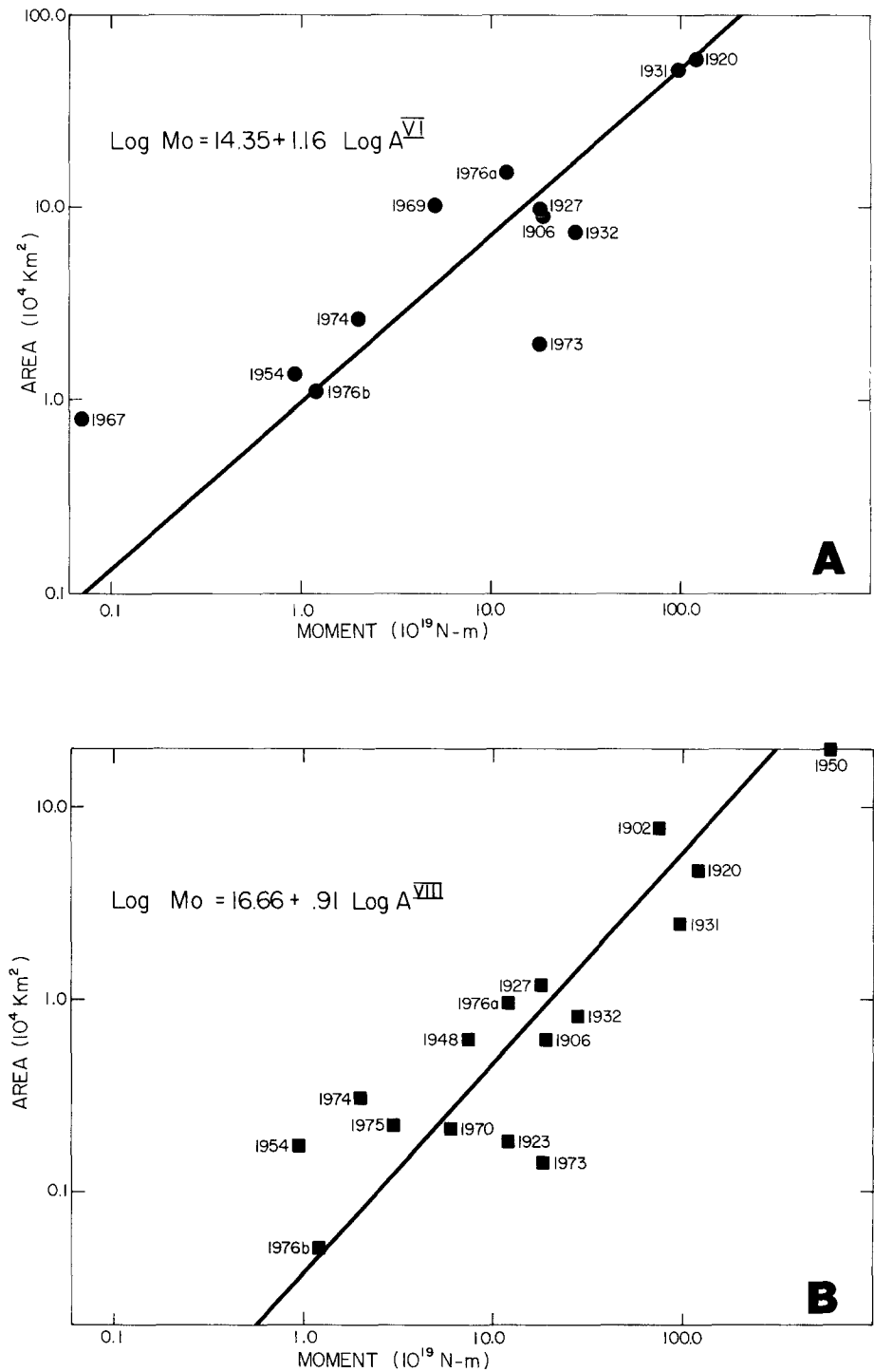


FIG. 3. Seismic moment versus the areal distribution of MM intensity (A) VI and (B) VIII for earthquakes in China. Dates correspond to those listed in Figure 1 and Table 1.

that the displacement in historical earthquakes was of the same sense as exhibited by nearby Quaternary faults. Our primary references for this aspect of the work are Tapponnier and Molnar (1977), field observations in Shanxi and Weihe (Deng, 1984; Deng *et al.*, 1973, 1980), a recent account of field work along the southwest and western boundaries of the Ordos block by Deng *et al.* (1984), and the Seismotectonic Map of the People's Republic of China (Institute of Geology, 1979). The assignment of focal parameters to each of the historical earthquakes is summarized in Table 2 and will be further detailed below.

Errors in either the assessment of the scalar value of M_0 or the assignment to the focal parameters of strike, dip, and rake for the historical earthquakes will result in uncertainties in the evaluation of crustal strain rates, when determined with equations (2) and (3). Uncertainty in the estimate of M_0 for the historical events is

TABLE 1
SEISMIC MOMENT VERSUS AREAL DISTRIBUTION OF SEISMIC INTENSITY FOR RECENT LARGE EARTHQUAKES IN CHINA

Date (yr. m.d.)	Location		M_0^* ($\times 10^{18}$ N-m)	Area ^{VI} ($\times 10^3$ km ²)	Area ^{VIII} ($\times 10^3$ km ²)
	North	East			
1902.08.22	40	77	75	—	76
1906.12.22	43.5	85	19	78	6.1
1920.12.20	36.62	105.40	120	583	46.7
1923.03.24	30.92	100.26	12	—	1.8
1927.05.23	38.05	102.37	18	97.4	11.8
1931.08.10	46.89	90.06	97	518	24.4
1932.12.25	39.70	96.70	28	71.6	8.1
1948.05.25	30.21	99.88	7.4	—	6.2
1950.08.15	28.38	96.76	800	—	212
1954.02.11	38.94	101.36	0.93	13.7	1.73
1967.03.27	38.56	116.61	0.07	8.0	—
1969.07.28	38.43	119.47	5.0	100	—
1970.01.04	24.14	102.50	6.0	—	2.1
1973.02.06	31.40	100.58	18.0	19.6	1.4
1974.05.10	28.24	104.02	2.0	2.64	0.3
1975.02.04	40.65	122.8	2.8	—	2.2
1976.07.27	39.57	117.98	12.0	150	9.7
1976.08.16	32.9	104.1	1.2	10.7	0.5

* From Molnar and Deng (1983).

considered to be on average a factor of three, based upon the scatter of data in Figure 3. The assignment of focal parameters to historical earthquakes is founded on the assumption that the sense of slip during the earthquakes was the same as that observed on nearby Quaternary faults. This assumption seems valid but, nonetheless, there remains an uncertainty involved in assessing the strike, dip, and rake of the Quaternary faults since detailed geologic studies are not available for much of the region. The strike of Quaternary faults is readily obtained from available maps (Institute of Geology, 1979; Deng *et al.*, 1984). Constraints on the parameters dip and rake are generally less certain. Published geologic data specific to the fault are used when possible. In other cases, the sense of displacement is inferred from knowledge of offsets across nearby faults in the area, or from other information concerning the regional style of deformation. Errors in either the dip or rake values we assign to the historical earthquakes will correspondingly produce errors in the

computed components of the moment tensor and, hence, the strain tensor. Our observations show that changes as great as $\pm 15^\circ$ in both the dip and rake components yield changes in our estimates of the primary components of horizontal deformation that are generally small compared to the uncertainty attached to our estimates of M_0 . The source parameters given for the historical earthquakes should thus be considered as best estimates and not exact. Similarly, the rates of crustal deformation we compute with this data set should be viewed as estimates that are certain to no better than a factor of three.

TABLE 2
ESTIMATED FAULT PARAMETERS OF HISTORICAL EARTHQUAKES
AROUND THE ORDOS BLOCK

Date (yr. m.d.)	M_0 ($\times 10^{19}$ N-m)	Fault Parameters*		
		Strike	Dip	Rake
Shanxi				
1303.09.17	11.8	200.0	60.0	-160.0
1626.06.28	8.1	220.0	60.0	-120.0
1683.11.22	14.2	200.0	60.0	-160.0
1695.05.18	8.1	90.0	60.0	30.0
Weihe				
1501.01.19	3.3	230.0	60.0	-30.0
1556.01.23	66.1	270.0	60.0	-30.0
1568.05.15	1.8	270.0	60.0	-30.0
1642.06.30	0.73	230.0	60.0	-30.0
1815.10.23	4.2	230.0	60.0	-30.0
Northern Ningxia				
1477.05.13	0.67	30.0	75.0	-150.0
1739.01.03	15.9	30.0	75.0	-150.0
Southern Ningxia				
1352.04.18	1.9	130.0	45.0	90.0
1561.07.25	6.9	145.0	30.0	90.0
1622.10.25	34.2	180.0	45.0	90.0
1654.07.21	42.7	105.0	90.0	0
1709.10.14	17.8	295.0	30.0	30.0
1718.06.19	8.9	105.0	90.0	0
1765.09.02	4.0	105.0	90.0	0
1920.12.16	120.0	115.0	90.0	0

* Values assigned according to conventions used by Aki and Richards (1980).

The regions adjacent to the Ordos block can be divided into four distinct regions based upon the distribution and style of active faulting (Figure 2). For convenience of discussion, the seismicity of each of the regions is considered separately.

Hetao. The northernmost region is situated in a sparsely populated portion of Inner Mongolia. The north bounding faults of the Hetao graben system (faults 2,

4, and 9 in Figure 2) show predominantly normal slip whereas the basin bounding faults to the south (faults 5 and 10 in Figure 2) further exhibit a clear component of left-lateral motion, evidenced by offset streams (Deng, 1984). We necessarily ignore this region because there is no record of large earthquakes. It is uncertain whether the lack of seismicity is real or results from an incomplete historical record. The presence of Quaternary faults, however, and the occurrence of several moderate earthquakes during the last 20 yr suggest that the latter is the more likely case.

Southern Ningxia. Eight large events occurred in this region during the last 700 yr, including the great Haiyuan earthquake of 1920. The 1920 event produced left-lateral rupture along a 220-km segment of the Haiyuan fault (fault 69 of Figure 2), striking about 115° from north (Molnar and Deng, 1984). Surface displacements ranging to 8 m are consistent with the seismic moment of 1.2×10^{21} N-m determined by Deng *et al.* (1984) from amplitude spectral density measurements of 100-sec surface waves. The 1561 and 1709 events are located near thrust faults that dip to the southwest (Deng *et al.*, 1984). Accordingly we assign each event a dip of 30° and a strike similar to the nearest adjacent mapped Quaternary fault. Slip during the 1561 event is assumed to be pure thrust. Slickensides observed on a fault adjacent to the 1709 earthquake suggest that this event may have had a predominantly left-lateral component of slip. We assume a rake value of 30° for the 1709 event. Mapped faults adjacent to the 1622 epicenter strike north and are of an uncertain sense of movement (Deng *et al.*, 1984). We assume that the 1622 event was reverse with a strike and dip of 180° and 45° , respectively. This interpretation is consistent with the stress regime implied by displacements recorded during the 1920 Haiyuan earthquake which occurred nearby. Mapped faults northeast and southwest of the 1352 event show thrust motion and strike southeast. We assume a similar sense of displacement for the 1352 event. The remaining earthquakes of 1654, 1718, and 1765 occur in the southern portion of this region near a fault system that trends easterly. The similarity in strike of the system with major left-lateral faults farther to the east, and the linearity of mapped faults, is consistent with left-lateral motion. We thus assume that these events produced left-lateral slip on faults striking 105° east of north.

Northern Ningxia. The predominant style of faulting in northern Ningxia takes place on normal faults that show a comparable, if not larger right-lateral strike-slip component (Deng *et al.*, 1979, 1980, 1984; Deng and You, 1984). A section of the Great Wall of China, constructed in the 15th century, crosses this region near Shizuishan city and is offset by a strand of fault 78 (Figure 2) that trends $N30^\circ E$. Displacement of the wall at one locality is normal with a component of right-lateral strike slip motion. The horizontal displacement is about 1.45 m, and the vertical offset is about 0.95 m (Deng *et al.*, 1979). Trenching adjacent to this site further indicates a steep ($\sim 70^\circ$) fault dip (Liao and Pan, 1982). Mapped fault traces adjacent to the epicenters of the two historical events that have occurred in this region trend at about $N30^\circ E$. We assume the sense of movement during each of these events is similar to that observed along the Great Wall.

Shanxi Graben system. The Shanxi graben system extends nearly 800 km in a northeasterly direction. The system is characterized by a series of elongated basins filled with Quaternary alluvium and bordered by steep normal faults, especially on their southeastern sides (Tapponnier and Molnar, 1977; Deng, 1984). The normal faults generally trend northeast (Tapponnier and Molnar, 1977) and exhibit varying degrees of right-lateral motion (Deng, 1984; Deng *et al.*, 1973). Four major events

are recorded in Shanxi during the last 700 yr. The 1303 and 1683 epicenters are adjacent to Quaternary faults that strike about $N20^{\circ}E$, dip steeply to the northeast, and show a greater component of strike slip than normal displacement (Deng *et al.*, 1973). We assume a rake and dip of 60° and -160° , respectively. A similar mechanism is assigned to the 1626 event, except that the strike is taken to be more northeasterly at $N40^{\circ}E$. The trend of the 1695 Liajen earthquake isoseismal is elongated in an easterly direction, in contrast to the northeast elongation of isoseismals for the 1303, 1683, and 1626 events. It is felt that this event likely occurred on an east-west trending graben fault similar to fault 38 (Figure 2). Fault 38 dips steeply to the south ($\sim 60^{\circ}$) and shows predominantly left-lateral slip (Deng *et al.*, 1973). A similar sense of displacement is inferred for the 1695 event.

Weihe. The Weihe graben system is comprised of a set of east-trending normal faults that generally exhibit steep dips and a component of left-lateral offset (Deng, 1984). The great 1556 event occurred on fault 60a (Deng *et al.*, 1973). The strike and dip of this earthquake are taken as $N90^{\circ}W$ and 60° , respectively, similar to offsets observed on fault 60a (Deng *et al.*, 1973). Unpublished field reports of Chinese geologists suggest that the strike-slip component of the 1556 event was larger than the normal component of displacement. On this basis, we assume a rake of -30° for the 1556 event. The fault parameters of the 1568 event are inferred to be the same as those assigned to the 1556 event. The 1501, 1642, and 1815 earthquakes occurred in the area where the easterly trend of the Weihe fault system bends northeasterly into the Shanxi graben system. We assume these events were of the same mechanism as inferred for the 1556 event but cannot rule out the possibility that the events produce a right-lateral component of slip similar to mapped Quaternary faults in the Shanxi fault system.

COMPUTATIONS

Input. We initially treat the northern Ningxia, southern Ningxia, Weihe, and Shanxi areas (Figure 2) separately. Subsequently, we examine the deformation of the region when treated as a whole. The areal dimensions of the deforming volume V for each of the regions shown in Figure 2 are chosen as follows: northern Ningxia, 425 km by 210 km; southern Ningxia, 475 km by 300 km; Weihe, 200 km by 475 km; and Shanxi, 800 km by 325 km. The thickness of the seismogenic volume for each region is placed at 20 km, as evidenced by the common limit of earthquake foci to this depth in northeast China (Molnar and Deng, 1984). The seismic moment tensors of earthquakes in each region (Table 2) are thus summed and used with equation (3) to define the strain rate tensor $\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^*$ of each region. The complete tensor $\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^*$ is provided for each area considered, although discussion is primarily concerned with the horizontal components of deformation. The movement represented by each component of the strain tensor $\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^*$ is shown for reference in Figure 4. Multiplication of the horizontal components of the strain rate tensor by the appropriate distance across the deforming regions yields estimates of the horizontal components of crustal extension, contraction, and shear displacement. The results of the analyses are described below and, for reference, schematically illustrated in Figure 5. Each of the regions analyzed is denoted by a box in Figure 5. The sense of displacement across each region is shown by arrows (contraction and extension) and half-sided arrows (shear). Rates of displacement are given adjacent to the arrows in millimeters/year.

RESULTS

Southern Ningxia. The average rate of seismic moment release, \dot{M}_0 , computed from the 700-yr historical record is 3.4×10^{18} N-m/yr. Conversion of the seismic moment rates to strain with equation (3) yields

$$\epsilon_{ij}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 8.8 & 3.5 & -0.5 \\ -24.3 & -12.6 & -1.0 \\ -0.05 & 2.8 & 3.8 \end{bmatrix} \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr}.$$

The dominant mode of deformation is a left-lateral shear of about $-24.3 \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr}$, corresponding to about 11 mm/yr of left-lateral displacement across the region. This is a consequence of assigning the largest earthquakes in the region left-lateral

(1,1)	(1,2)	(1,3)
North and South sides Move apart (North-South Extension)	East side moves North Relative to West (Left-lateral)	Bottom moves North Relative to top
(2,1)	(2,2)	(2,3)
North moves East Relative to South (Right-lateral)	East and West sides Moves apart (East-West Extension)	Bottom moves East Relative to top
(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)
North moves down Relative to South	East moves down Relative to West	Bottom Moves apart from top (Vertical thickening)

FIG. 4. Deformation described by each component of the strain tensor ϵ_{ij}^* .

strike-slip mechanisms on faults that trend easterly. The results also indicate north-south extension ($\epsilon_{11}^* = 8.8 \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr}$) and east-west contraction ($\epsilon_{22}^* = -12.6 \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr}$). This is equivalent to about 4.0 mm/yr of both north-south extension and east-west contraction. The mechanisms assigned to all historical events in this region are consistent with a horizontal compressive stress that trends northeast and, hence, the relatively large value of east-west shortening is reasonable. The north-south extension is primarily a result of left-lateral slip on faults striking to the southeast, as observed for the 1920 Haiyuan earthquake. The positive component of $\epsilon_{33}^* = 3.8 \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr}$ indicates crustal thickening, consistent with the occurrence of reverse faulting, equivalent to about 0.1 mm/yr of thickening over the 20-km-thick volume. Changing either or both the dip and rake assigned to all the events yields changes in the horizontal components of deformation of less than 15 per cent, except for the small ϵ_{12} component where such changes result in variations of up to 40 per cent.

Northern Ningxia. The seismic moment release from the two events averaged over the last 700 yr yields a moment release rate of $\dot{M}_0 = 2.4 \times 10^{17}$ N-m/yr. Conversion of \dot{M}_0 to strain rates with equation (3) gives

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1.6 & -2.7 & 1.3 \\ 0.6 & -1.0 & 0.5 \\ -0.8 & 1.4 & -0.7 \end{bmatrix} \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr}.$$

The largest component is $\dot{\epsilon}_{12}^* = 2.7 \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr}$ and corresponds to about 0.6 mm/yr of right lateral shear, a result of the lateral component of slip on normal faults that trend at about N30°W. The oblique normal movement assumed for the two events in this region may further be resolved into an easterly contraction and a northerly extension. The $\dot{\epsilon}_{11}$ component equals $1.6 \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr}$, corresponding to about 0.7 mm/yr north-south extension across the region. The component of $\dot{\epsilon}_{22}^* = -1.0 \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr}$ is equivalent to about 0.2 mm/yr east-west contraction across the region. Little credence can be given to these figures since they are extrapolated from the occurrence of only two earthquakes.

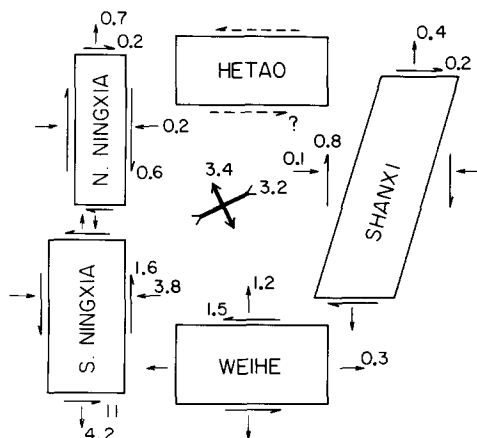


FIG. 5. Schematic illustration of the components of horizontal deformation that characterize the Ordos region of northeast China. Shear (half-sided arrows) and contractional (arrows) components of deformation are given in millimeters/year.

Weihe. The seismic moment release in Weihe averaged over the last 700 yr is about 1.1×10^{18} N-m/yr. The strain rate for the region computed for the region with equation (3) is

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 2.9 & 0.4 & -1.6 \\ -12.5 & 0.9 & 7.4 \\ 6.5 & -0.4 & -3.8 \end{bmatrix} \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr}.$$

The large value of $\dot{\epsilon}_{21}^* (-12.5 \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr})$ indicates that deformation is primarily occurring by left-lateral shear corresponding to about 2.5 mm/yr of displacement across the region. The positive $\dot{\epsilon}_{11}^*$ and $\dot{\epsilon}_{22}^*$ components further indicate rates of north-south and east-west extensional strain equivalent to about 0.6 and 0.4 mm/yr, respectively. The mode of deformation, as well as the rate, represented by these values is primarily influenced by the mechanism assumed for the great 1556 Huaxian earthquake. The $\dot{\epsilon}_{21}$ component ranges from 8.5 to $15.4 \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr}$ if both

the rake and dip are allowed to vary $\pm 15^\circ$ from the assigned values, and thus appears relatively insensitive to the assigned fault parameters. With similar variations in dip and rake, the ϵ_{12}^* component remains an order of magnitude less than ϵ_{21}^* , ϵ_{22}^* changes by less than 20 per cent, and extreme values of ϵ_{11}^* ranges from 0.3 to 5.5×10^{-9} /yr. Finally, in accord with the normal mechanisms assumed for events in this region, ϵ_{33} is negative (-3.8×10^{-9} /yr) and consistent with about 0.01 mm/yr crustal thinning of the 20-km-thick seismogenic layer.

The relatively large values of $\epsilon_{13}^* = 6.5 \times 10^{-9}$ /yr and $\epsilon_{23}^* = 7.4 \times 10^{-9}$ /yr is an artifact of the southward dip assumed for the mechanism of the 1556 earthquake and all other events in the region. Normal faults mapped in Weihe also show north-dipping fault planes. It is reasonable to expect that, over longer periods of time, the normal faults that dip to the north will also rupture during earthquakes, in which case the ϵ_{13}^* and ϵ_{23}^* components would markedly decrease or disappear.

Shanxi. The rate of seismic moment release in Shanxi averaged over the last 700 yr is $\dot{M}_0 = 6.0 \times 10^{17}$ N-m/yr. The strain rate tensor assessed for the region is

$$\epsilon_{ij}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & -2.0 & -1.3 \\ -0.4 & -0.3 & -0.5 \\ 0.7 & -0.9 & -0.4 \end{bmatrix} \times 10^{-9}/\text{yr}.$$

The strain represented by the tensor corresponds to right-lateral normal displacements on faults that trend northeast. The components $\epsilon_{11}^* = 0.7 \times 10^{-9}$ /yr and $\epsilon_{12}^* = -2.0 \times 10^{-9}$ /yr are equivalent to about 0.4 and 0.8 mm/yr of extension and right-lateral shear across the region, respectively (Figure 5). Variations in both the rake and dip as great as $\pm 15^\circ$ of all events yields changes of less than 50% in the ϵ_{11}^* and ϵ_{12}^* components of strain. East-west contraction and right-lateral north-south shear equivalent to about 0.1 and 0.2 mm/yr is further indicated by the ϵ_{22}^* (-0.3×10^{-9}) and the ϵ_{21}^* (-0.4×10^{-9}) components of ϵ_{ij}^* . The components of ϵ_{21}^* and ϵ_{22}^* are found to change by up to 25 and 300 per cent, respectively, when the rake and dip of all events is varied over $\pm 15^\circ$. The normal component of offset associated with events in this area is consistent with crustal thinning, as indicated by the negative value of ϵ_{33} , of about 0.1 mm/yr over the 20-km-thick volume.

The values of ϵ_{13}^* , ϵ_{32}^* , and ϵ_{13}^* are relatively large because all events in this area are taken to occur on faults that dip northwest. Over longer recording periods it is likely that events also occur on the mapped faults in the graben system that dip to the southeast. In such case, these values of the tensor would markedly decrease or vanish.

DISCUSSION

We have thus far presented results that describe the mode and rate of crustal deformation for the individual fault systems that bound the Ordos block. It is of equal interest to discuss the deformation of the region when considered as a single system. The moment release rate for the Ordos region averaged over the last 700 yr is about 1.7×10^{19} N-m/yr. Displacements registered on faults along the margins of the Ordos block are consistent with a regional compressive stress system that trends northwest (Figure 5). The lateral component of fault displacements in Weihe, southern Ningxia and Hetao is right-lateral and, in a general sense, conjugate to that observed in northern Ningxia and Shanxi. The regional deformation resulting from earthquakes in all the regions examined is appropriately analyzed with equa-

tion (2). Taking the Ordos region to be 1000 by 1000 km², the average rate of crustal deformation of the area is consistently explained by an average 2.6×10^{-9} /yr contractional strain at N70°W and 3.0×10^{-9} /yr of extensional strain oriented at N160°W. This corresponds to about 3 to 4 mm/yr of both northwest contraction and northeast extension across the Ordos region.

A 700-yr record of seismicity provides the basis for our estimates of crustal deformation rates along the margins of the Ordos block. The question exists as to whether or not the rates determined from a 700-yr period of time are representative of deformation rates over longer periods of time. Seismicity around the Ordos block during the last 700 yr is shown as a plot of magnitude versus time in Figure 6. The 100-year (open circles) and 350-yr (closed circles) running averages of the seismic

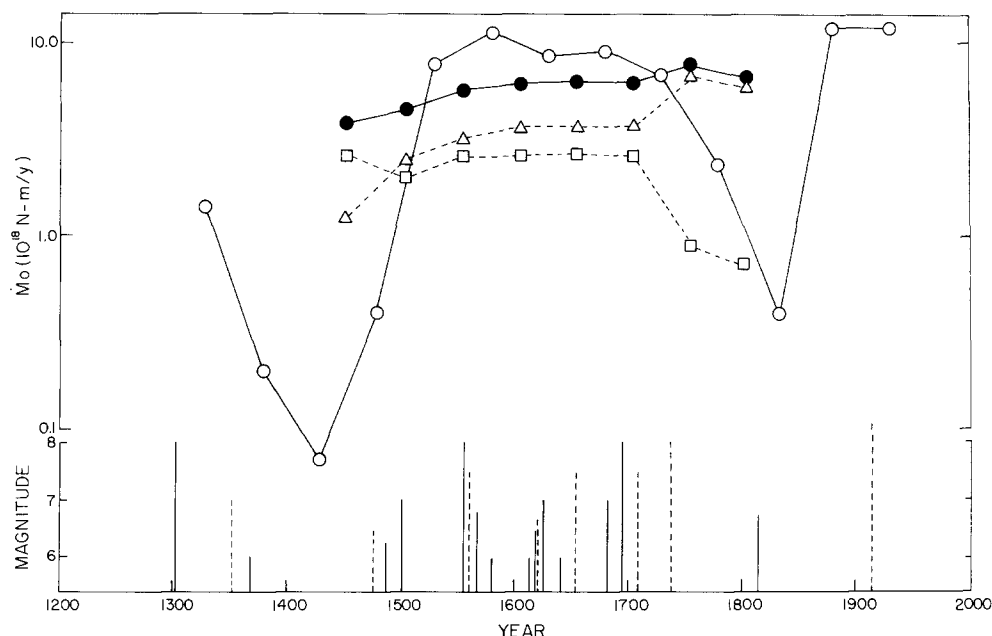


FIG. 6. The 700-yr record of seismicity along the margins of the Ordos block plotted as a function of magnitude versus time beneath 100-yr (open circles) and 350-yr (closed circles) running averages of M_0 , the rate of seismic moment release. The 350-yr running averages of M_0 computed separately for the region including southern and northern Ningxia (triangles) and the area encompassing Weihe and Shanxi (squares) are also shown.

moment release rate, M_0 , are also plotted above the historical record of seismicity in Figure 6. The large variation in values of M_0 in the 100-yr curve and the observation that only one major event has occurred around the Ordos block in this century clearly shows that 100 yr is an insufficient period to assess long-term rates of seismicity, and hence, rates of crustal deformation in this region. The 350-yr curve, in contrast, shows much smaller fluctuations in M_0 . Periodicity in the occurrence of large earthquakes in eastern China has been documented but with periods on the order of 300 yr (e.g., Deng *et al.*, 1980), which is shorter than the time period covered in this study. Variations in seismicity over periods of time greater than that covered by the historical record cannot be ruled out. Until data describing the average rate of slip on Quaternary faults in the area are available, however, the 700-year period sampled here provides the best possible means for estimating long-term crustal deformation rates in intraplate North China.

The uncertainty associated with estimates of \dot{M}_0 and, hence, deformation rates, for the Ningxia, Weihe, and Shanxi regions is, of course, greater than when determined for the region as a whole. This results because the averages are being computed over smaller regions and is evidenced in Figure 6 by the larger fluctuations in running average curves of \dot{M}_0 computed for the area encompassing northern and southern Ningxia (triangles) and the combined area of Weihe and Shanxi (squares). \dot{M}_0 in the region consisting of north and south Ningxia, for example, is observed to increase with time. The increase may not be real but rather a result of missing historical data for the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. This is quite possible since Ningxia lies farther from the ancient centers of civilization. The apparent increase of \dot{M}_0 in Ningxia is probably also enhanced by the occurrence in this century of the largest event ever recorded in this region (the 1920 Haiyuan earth-

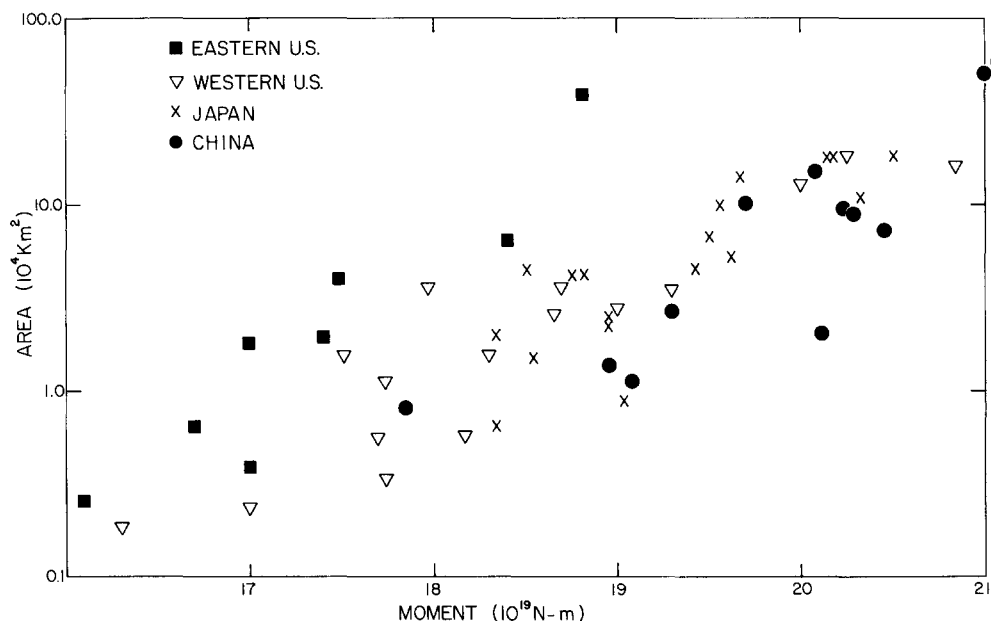


FIG. 7. Seismic moment versus the areal distribution of MM intensity VI for earthquakes in China (solid circles), Western United States (open triangles), Eastern United States (solid squares), and intraplate Japan (crosses).

quake, $M_0 = 1.2 \times 10^{21}$ N-m). For Shanxi and Weihe, the running average of \dot{M}_0 is relatively flat except for a steep drop during the most recent period. If, in fact, the flat portion of the curve is representative of long-term rates, the recent drop suggests that a large earthquake is due in the Shanxi-Weihe region, but this interpretation is quite speculative and difficult, if not impossible, to evaluate.

It is also of interest here to compare the relation of M_0 to the areal distribution of seismic intensity obtained in China to that observed in other regions of the world. The correlation between felt area of MM intensity VI and M_0 has been examined for portions of the eastern and western United States by Herrmann *et al.* (1978) and Hanks *et al.* (1975), respectively. Wesnousky *et al.* (1982) compared M_0 to felt area of the Japanese Meteorological Agency's (JMA) intensity IV for intraplate earthquakes in Japan. JMA intensity IV is approximately equivalent to MM intensity VI (Trifunac and Brady, 1975). The results of each of the studies is reproduced in Figure 7. It can be observed that, for the other regions, M_0 correlates

with felt area of MM intensity VI as well as or better than it does in China. The systematic relation between M_0 and felt area of MM intensity VI remains when the data for each of the four regions are observed collectively, but the scatter is significantly greater. A relation developed between M_0 and felt area of intensity developed for one particular region should thus not be applied arbitrarily in another region. This ought to be expected since the distribution of isoseismals may be affected on a broad scale by a myriad of variables such as crustal structure (attenuation), standards of construction, and earthquake source parameters (e.g., depth and stress drop), all of which may vary in a consistent fashion from region to region.

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